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February 27, 2012

**VIA ELECTRONIC DELIVERY**

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW  
Room TWA325  
Washington, DC 20554

**Re: Notice of Ex Parte Presentation  
CG Docket No. 02-278**

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On Thursday, February 23, 2012, J. Brandon Black, President and Chief Executive Officer of Encore Capital Group, Inc. ("Encore"), along with Michele C. Farquhar and Mark W. Brennan of Hogan Lovells US LLP, counsel to Encore and Midland Credit Management, Inc. ("Midland"), a subsidiary of Encore, met with Mark Stone, Mike Jacobs, Kurt Schroeder, and Karen Johnson of the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau regarding the Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA") and issues related to the use of predictive dialers.

During the meeting, the Encore and Midland representatives expressed support for Commission efforts to promote innovation and examine whether predictive dialers used for non-telemarketing purposes should be considered "automatic telephone dialing systems" (or "autodialers") under the TCPA. As described in more detail in the attached presentation that was distributed at the meetings, the representatives explained that the predictive dialers in use today provide significant benefits to businesses and consumers, such as:

- Protecting consumers from improper calls, including by restricting calls to certain numbers, certain individuals, certain hours, a certain number of times per telephone number, and a certain amount of time between calls;
- Allowing businesses with a legitimate need to contact a large number of specific consumers to do so accurately and efficiently;
- Promoting compliance with other statutes and regulations;
- Avoiding the risk of human dialing error; and
- Reducing costs for consumers and businesses.

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**Exhibit 4 pg 1**

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In addition, the representatives discussed technical issues related to predictive dialers, including whether such equipment sold today includes the capacity to generate or dial random or sequential numbers.

The representatives also explained that allowing the use of predictive dialers for non-telemarketing purposes would not lead to an increase in the number of calls that consumers receive or impose additional costs on consumers, as callers can already make calls to those same consumers today through manual dialing. Moreover, now that almost one-third of all households only have wireless telephones (with that number expected to continue rising), blanket restrictions on calls to those telephone numbers are hindering innovation and significantly limiting the ability of companies to provide service to their customers and contact their accountholders. Finally, the representatives highlighted the skyrocketing number of TCPA claims and class actions involving alleged autodialer use, adding that TCPA class actions are increasingly targeting predictive dialer use.

The representatives described several actions that the Commission could take to distinguish predictive dialers from autodialers for purposes of TCPA regulation. For example, the Commission could eliminate predictive dialers that lack the capacity to generate or dial random or sequential numbers from the autodialer restriction. It could also find that, for predictive dialers that have the capacity to generate or dial random or sequential numbers, such dialers should not be treated as autodialers unless the caller actually uses the capacity to generate or dial random or sequential numbers. In addition, the Commission could revise the definition of "automatic telephone dialing system" and "autodialer" in its rules and add a new definition of "predictive dialer," as previously described by Encore.<sup>1</sup>

Pursuant to Section 1.1206(b) of the Commission's rules, I am filing this notice electronically in the above-referenced dockets. Please contact me directly with any questions.

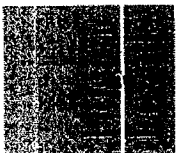
Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Michele C. Farquhar

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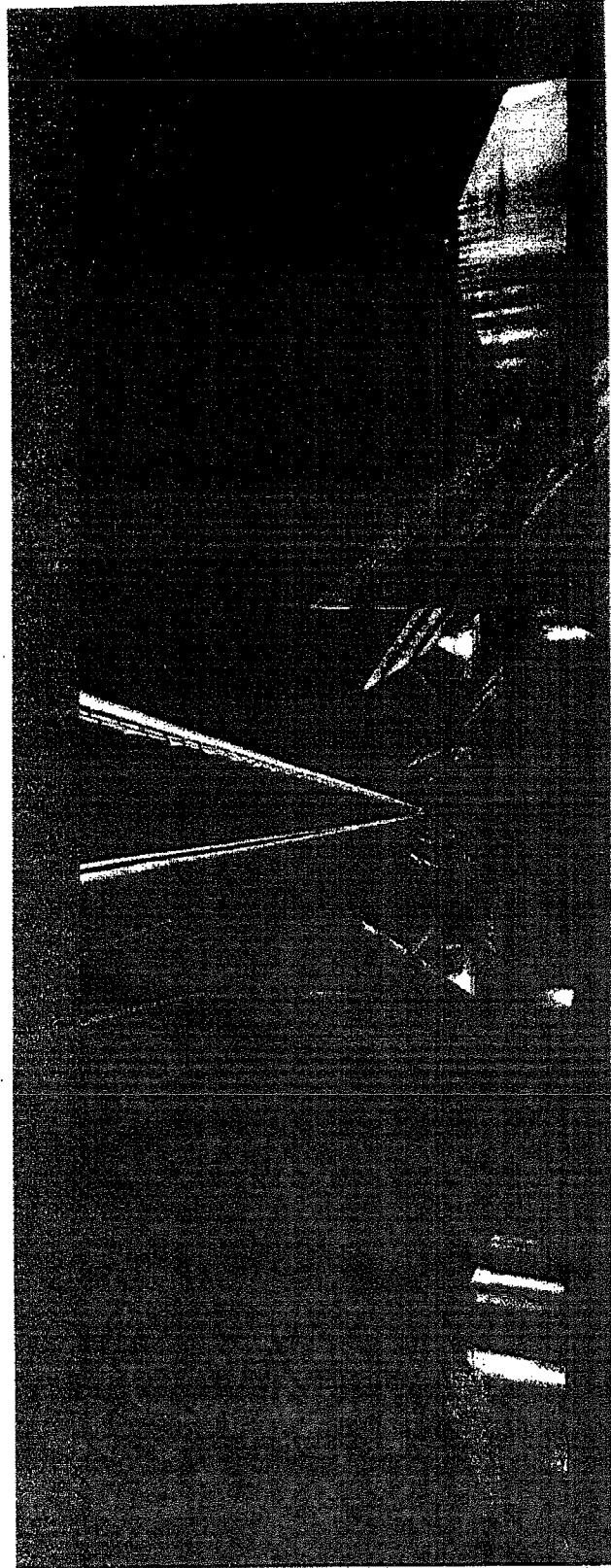
<sup>1</sup> See *Ex Parte* filing by Midland Credit Management, Inc. and Encore Capital Group, Inc., CG Docket No. 02-278, at 2 (filed Sept. 22, 2011).



# **The Need to Reexamine the Regulation of Predictive Dialers Under the TCPA**

Encore Capital Group, Inc. and Midland Credit Management, Inc.

FCC Meeting  
February 23, 2012



**Exhibit 4 pg 3**

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**There is an urgent need for the FCC to examine whether predictive dialers should always be considered “automatic telephone dialing systems” (“autodialers”) under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”).**

## **Overview**

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- Introduction
- Background on the TCPA, autodialers, and predictive dialers.
- The confusion caused by the FCC's 2003 and 2008 decisions.
- The benefits of today's innovative predictive dialers.
- Changed circumstances since the FCC's 2003 and 2008 decisions.
- Solution

## **Introduction**

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- Encore has a birds-eye view of how technology is improving our economy and our society.
- In our business, innovation is everything.**
- Encore supports the FCC's efforts to make new technologies available to more consumers and businesses, thereby expanding economic and educational opportunities.
- Encore also supports the FCC's recent Robocall Report and Order, which affirms that the FCC does not want to discourage informational calls to consumers.

## **Background on the TCPA**

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- Congress enacted the TCPA specifically to curb aggressive telemarketing practices.
  - Using automatic dialing equipment to make hundreds of thousands of unsolicited calls to random or sequential telephone numbers.
  - Calling sequential telephone numbers in a way that ties up a block of telephone numbers and creates public safety risks.
- The TCPA was not intended to restrict businesses from placing informational and other non-telemarketing calls to their customers and accountholders, including on their wireless telephones.

## **Background on Autodialers and Predictive Dialers**

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- The TCPA defines an “automatic telephone dialing system” as “equipment which has the capacity (A) to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator; and (B) to dial such numbers.”
  - The TCPA restricts autodialed calls to wireless telephone numbers.
- A “predictive dialer” includes equipment that dials telephone numbers in a manner that predicts the time when a consumer will answer the telephone and an agent of the caller will be available to take the call.



## **The FCC's TCPA Decisions Have Created Confusion**

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- The FCC has distinguished between autodialed telemarketing calls and the use of predictive dialers for non-telemarketing calls.
- In the 2003 TCPA Order and 2008 Declaratory Ruling, however, the FCC determined that some predictive dialers are considered autodialers, creating confusion in the industry.
- The decisions have also resulted in skyrocketing class action litigation.
- The regulatory confusion / litigation environment is harming businesses and consumers.

## **The Benefits of Today's Predictive Dialers**

- Predictive dialers are used to place a variety of non-telemarketing calls
  - Examples include appointment reminders, fraudulent activity / potential identity theft checks, payment confirmations, data security breach notifications, and pending insurance lapse courtesy calls.
  - The FCC recognized the value of these informational calls in the recent Robocall Report and Order.

## **The Benefits of Today's Predictive Dialers (cont'd)**

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- Promote consumer privacy.
- Protect consumers against improper calls and manual dialing errors.
- Increase productivity
- Lower costs for consumers.
- Facilitate regulatory compliance with Federal and State laws regarding consumer calls.

## **Circumstances Regarding Predictive Dialers Have Changed**

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- Predictive dialers are increasingly used for non-telemarketing purposes and are not used to generate or dial random or sequential numbers.
  - Encore and other companies that use predictive dialers to reach consumers have absolutely no need to generate or dial random or sequential numbers (nor can they benefit from such dialing).
- The current generation of predictive dialers are far more sophisticated devices than traditional autodialers and do not have the ability to generate or dial random or sequential numbers.
  - Under the FCC's current approach, even a typical smartphone could be considered an "autodialer."

## **Circumstances Regarding Predictive Dialers Have Changed (cont'd)**

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- There has also been a dramatic shift in the use of wireless telephones over the last decade (recognized by the FCC in its recent Robocall decision).
  - Today, wireless service is so inexpensive and accessible that it has replaced landline service for one-third of the U.S. population
  - Consumers can easily “port” their wireline number to their wireless device.

## **The Solution**

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**The Commission should clarify that predictive dialers may be used for non-telemarketing purposes, especially when they are not used to generate or dial random or sequential numbers.**